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DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF SCELIONID WASPS FROM AFROTROPICAL AND ORIENTAL REGIONS

(HYMENOPTERA, PLATYGASTROIDEA, SCELIONIDAE)

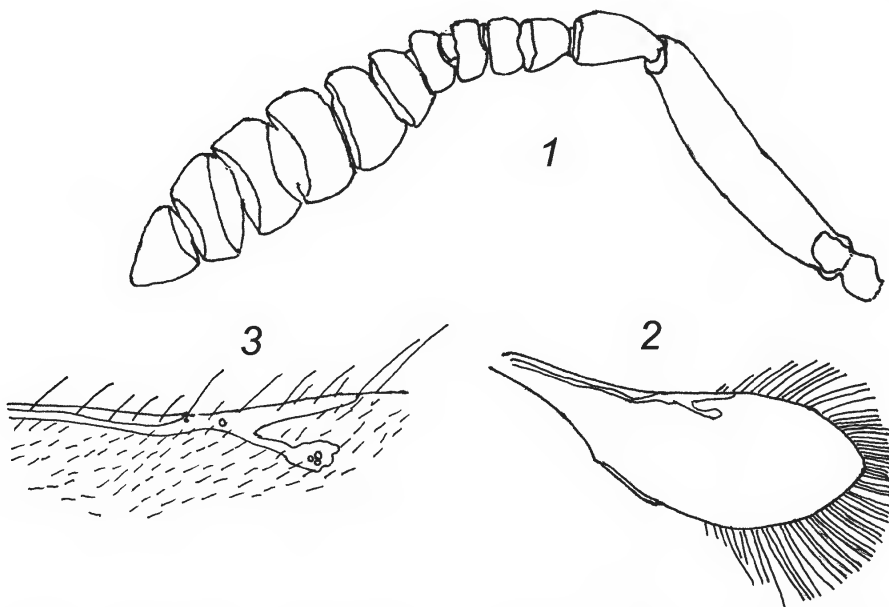
Hungarogryon africanum n. sp. (Figs. 1-3)

Holotype: 1 ♀, Somalyia, Afgoye, Uebi Shebeli valley, Mal. [aise] trap, 25-31.VI.1978, leg. Prof. F. Bin; antenna (fig. 1) and forewing (figs. 2-3) on slide; these and the rest of the specimen on card will be preserved in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova (Italy).

Description. Length mm 0.7. Gastral tergites lighter than the rest of the body that is yellowish in contrast to orange. Scape and legs dirty honey; A1-A12 brownish in contrast to honey; mandibles yellowish red. Head from above a few less than 3 times wider than long (14.2:5.3); POL, OOL, LOL ratio as = 4.2:3.3:2.4. Compound eye 1.5 time approx. longer than width (6:4). Antenna as in fig. 1. Thorax about as long as wide (12.7:13). Scutellum almost semicircular in shape; dorsellum at meson weakly protruding in a triangular process. Forewing as in figs. 2 and 3. Notaulices and mesoscutal suture not differentiated. T1 longitudinally striated and punctured.

Differences with the other known species of the genus *Hungarogryon* are summarized in the following table:

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Figs. 1-3 - *Hungarogryon africanum* n. sp., holotype ♀: fig. 1 - antenna; fig. 2 - forewing; fig. 3 - detail of the same.

<i>H. africanum</i> n. sp.	<i>H. moczari</i> Szabó
Lateral ocelli distant from inner orbits of compound eyes a few less than their own diameter	Lateral ocelli distant from inner orbits of compound eyes not more than 2 times their own diameter
postmarginal vein barely longer than stigmal one	postmarginal vein barely shorter than stigmal one
cross point between postmarginal and stigmal veins acute angled	cross point between postmarginal and stigmal veins not acute angled
marginal vein approx. as long as postmarginal one	marginal vein wanting
longest marginal cilia of the forewing not exceeding the maximum width of wing at the same point	longest marginal cilia of the forewing much longer than the maximum width of wing at the same point
wing planes dirty coloured	wing planes clear

Male, host and biology are unknown.

E t y m o l o g y . The name obviously refers to Africa.

Distribution. Known only from the typical locality in Somaliland.

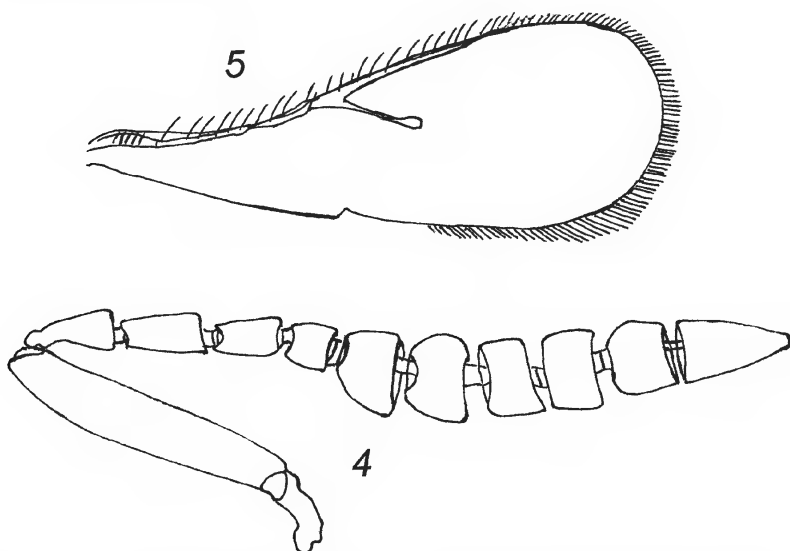
This new species extends to the Afrotropical region the distribution of the genus *Hungarogryon* Szabó 1966, which till today was known only from the Palaearctic region with *H. moczari* Szabó (Hungary and Sicily).

Remarks. Since all the collected specimens of *Hungarogryon* are females, I suppose that its species can be represented in the nature by telytokous members only.

***Telenomus thailandicus* n. sp.** (Figs. 4-5)

Holotype: 1 ♀, Thailand, Phetsaburi, Kaeng Krachan natn. park, 16.X.1982, light trap, leg. M. Hämäläinen (in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova).

Description. Body nearly black. Compound eyes whitish; mandibles, radicle of antenna, scape and legs, with exception of brownish 1st coxae and rust ultimate tarsomeres, egg yellow, obscured; clava brown, while A2-A5 egg yellow brownish; wing planes water coloured; tegulae light brownish. Antenna as in fig. 4; forewing as in fig. 5.



Figs. 4-5 - *Telenomus thailandicus* n. sp., holotype ♀: fig. 4 - antenna; fig. 5 - forewing.

Head from above: 7 length (l) x 25 width (w) x 20 height (h); in side view: interorbital space as = 9; malar space as = 10; eye height as = 14.5 length x 10 width. Mesosoma 24 length x 20 width; mesoscutum to scutellum length ratio as = 20:4. Metasoma 32 length x 20 width; T1,T2 in relative proportions (lxw) as = 4.5:12;20:20. Vertex rather elevated on the middle, roundly passing over onto occiput; occipital carina broadly wanting on the middle with the short angled horizontal branches arresting very far from the vertex; occiput sculptured by extremely minute punctures; apex of each compound eye arresting behind the occiput and with the orbit open, i.e. distant from the relative basis of the ocular globe; inner orbits not angled at the level of the lateral ocelli, these distant about twice their longitudinal diameter from the occiput. Frons completely smooth; orbital bands, frontal pit and ocellar setae absent; frontal depression rather developed and broad; central keel approx. as long as the length of the impression; frons very weakly bulging at the sides of depression, where, shortly above the very protruding interantennal prominence, are present three transverse, very short and small striae; temples weakly swollen; eyes with rather short setae, scattered.

Mesoscutum convex, punctuate and with dense and short vestiture; on the triangular scutellum the vestiture is more long, but the sculpturations, similar to those on the mesoscutum, appear more weak, fading out; dorsellum not protruding and nonsense sculptured; internal apices of the propodeal halves touching each to the other; median surface of T1 costate throughout; basal surface of T2 with a fan of weak striae of which only the central one reaches about $1/4$ of the tergites length; forewings abundantly surpassing the tip of abdomen; episternal foveae absent; metapleural carina incomplete.

Male, host and biology. Not known.

E t y m o l o g y . The name obviously refers to Thailand.

R e m a r k s . Among all the species of *Telenomus* possessing a 6-segmented clava, known to me, it is very presumable that *T. thailandicus* can be associated to *Telenomus koreanus*, that I know only through the original description of RYU & HIRASHIMA 1985. And with reference to this paper, it must be pointed out that there are no correspondences between the numbering of the figures claimed for *T. koreanus* through the text and those presented on the relative tables. Nevertheless *T. koreanus* may be easily separated from *T. thailandicus* by several morphological differences, e.g. length ratio

of forewing venations, sculpturation at sides of the interantennal prominence, length ratio between A2 and A3, proportions between A7 and A8, etc.

***Tiphodytes tumpahi* n. sp.** (figs. 6-8)

Holotype: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Utara Sulawesi, Dumoga Bone National Park (now Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park), 0°34'N 123°54'E, 28-31 August 1985, Mal.[aise] t.[rap] below water tower river Tumpah, leg. Patrick Ashe; one antenna (fig. 7) and one forewing (fig. 8) mounted on slide with Faure's gum preserved in the Ireland National Museum, Dublin. The rest of the body of the specimen, mounted on card, was unfortunately lost during the operations for its shipment in return to Dublin.

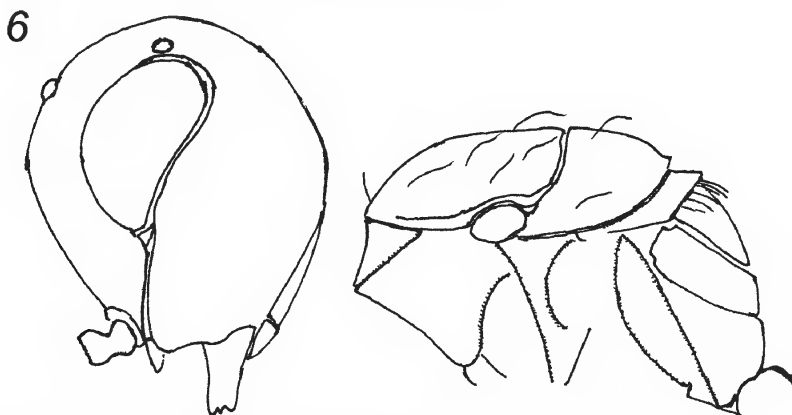


Fig. 6 - *Tiphodytes tumpahi* n. sp., holotype ♀: head and mesosoma (in profile).

Description. Length 0.8 mm. approx. Head hemispherical. Genae very wide, swollen. Lateral ocelli little far from the inner orbits of the compound eyes. Clave abrupt, markedly longer than the incrassate scape. Basal vein not visible. Notaulices posteriorly visible like very short weak depressions; mesoscutal surface not incised throughout.

Head (fig. 6) 8 height x 8.5 width x 5.0 length; interorbital space as = 4; mesosoma to scutellum length ratio as = 6:2.5. Metasoma 15 length x 8 width; T1-T3 length to width ratios as = 2.5x4.5; 4.2x7.7;

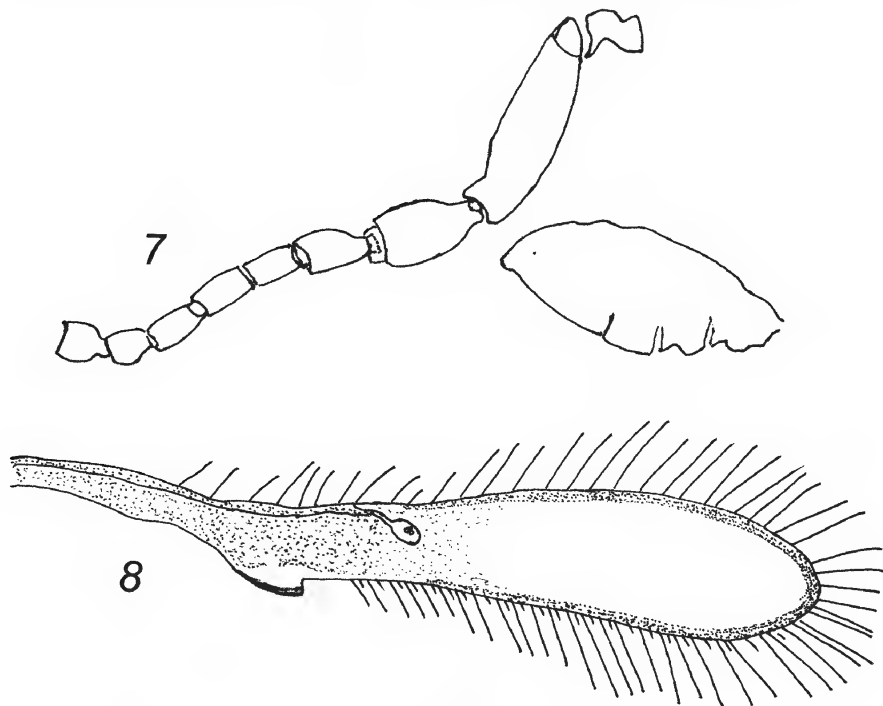
6.4x6.9. T1 costate; central costae of T2 arresting at approx. $1\frac{1}{7}$ from its whole length; T3 unsculptured like the subsequent tergites, i.e. smooth and shining like the head, the mesoscutum and scutellum. Vestiture consisting of rather long, scattered and decumbent setae. The planes of the wings show the margins more sclerotized, as usually in the other species of the genus.

Body orange yellowish, obscured; legs egg yellow obscured like the antennae; clava brownish, while radicle and remaining antennomeres pale, almost whitish; wing planes weakly obscured; compound eyes glabrous, greyish.

Male, host and biology are not known.

E t y m o l o g y . It refers to the name of the typical locality.

R e m a r k s . Although, as previously said, the whole body of the holotype is no more available for the observation, the species can be very easily identifiable among all the other congeneric taxa because of the following two respects: 1st) the ball shaped head; 2nd) the apical median mesoscutal surface not incised with striae.



Figs. 7-8 - *Tiphodytes tumpahi* n. sp., holotype ♀: fig. 7 - antenna; fig. 8 - forewing.

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ABSTRACT

The following Scelionid wasps are described and figured: *Hungarogryon africanum* n. sp., from Somaliland (first afrotropical representative of a genus till today known only for Europe), *Telenomus thailandicus* n. sp. from Thailand and *Tiphodytes tumpahi* n. sp. from Sulawesi.

RIASSUNTO

Descrizione di tre nuove specie di Scelionidi delle regioni afrotropicale ed orientale (Hymenoptera, Platygastroidea, Scelionidae).

Vengono descritti e figurati *Hungarogryon africanum* n. sp. della Somalia, primo rappresentante afrotropicale di un genere finora noto solo per l'Europa, *Telenomus thailandicus* n. sp. della Thailandia (prossimo a *T. koreanus* Ryu & Hirashima) e *Tiphodytes tumpahi* n. sp. di Sulawesi.